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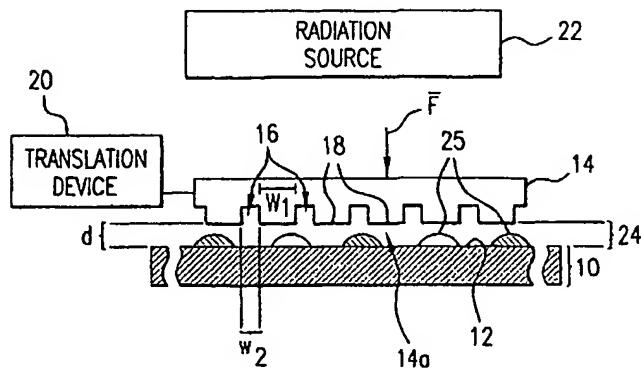
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(54) Title: A METHOD AND A MOLD TO ARRANGE FEATURES ON A SUBSTRATE TO REPLICATE FEATURES HAVING MINIMAL DIMENSIONAL VARIABILITY



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(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to a method of and a mold for arranging features on a substrate to replicate the features with minimal dimensional variability. The method includes arranging features on a layer to minimize thickness variations in the layer that are attributable to density variations of the plurality of features on the layer. The features are transferred into an underlying substrate. It is believed that by forming the features so as to define a uniform fill factor in the layer, the thickness variations may be reduced, if not abrogated. To that end, one method in accordance with the present invention includes forming a flowable material on the substrate. Thereafter, a plurality of features is formed in a region of the flowable material. The plurality of features are arranged to provide a substantially uniform fill factor in the region.

A METHOD AND A MOLD TO ARRANGE FEATURES ON A SUBSTRATE TO REPLICATE FEATURES HAVING MINIMAL DIMENSIONAL VARIABILITY

[0001] The field of invention relates generally to patterning substrates. More particularly, the present invention is directed to arranging features on a substrate to minimize dimensional variability among the features.

[0002] Control features dimensions formed during semiconductor processes is highly desired. In this manner, features may be fabricated having tightly controlled dimensional variations, i.e., variability from the desired dimensions is minimized. Features formed with tightly controlled dimensional variations are used for many purposes, including metrology standards.

[0003] Metrology standards are employed in many industries to measure the operation of varying equipment and processes. For semiconductor processes, a typical metrology standard may include grating structures, L-shaped structures and other common patterning geometries found on production devices. In this manner, the metrology standards facilitate measurement of the performance of the processing equipment.

[0004] Conventional metrology standards are manufactured from a variety of conventional processes, such as e-beam lithography, optical lithography, and using various materials. Exemplary materials include insulative, conductive or semiconductive materials. After formation of the metrology standards using conventional processes, a post process characterization technique is employed to measure the accuracy of the metrology features. This is due, in part, to the difficulty in repeatably producing reliable accurate

metrology standards. A drawback with the conventional processes for manufacturing metrology standards is that the post process characterization step is time consuming. In addition, the difficulty in repeatably producing reliable metrology standards results in a low yield rate. A processing technique that may prove beneficial in overcoming the drawbacks of the conventional processes for fabricating metrology standards is known as imprint lithography.

[0005] An exemplary imprint lithography process is disclosed in United States patent number 6,334,960 to Willson et al. Willson et al. disclose a method of forming a relief image in a structure. The method includes providing a substrate having a planarization layer. The planarization layer is covered with a polymerizable fluid composition. A mold makes mechanical contact with the polymerizable fluid. The mold includes a relief structure, and the polymerizable fluid composition fills the relief structure. The polymerizable fluid composition is then subjected to conditions to solidify and polymerize the same, forming a solidified polymeric material on the planarization layer that contains a relief structure complimentary to that of the mold. The mold is then separated from the solid polymeric material such that a replica of the relief structure in the mold is formed in the solidified polymeric material. The planarization layer and the solidified polymeric material are subjected to an environment to selectively etch the planarization layer relative to the solidified polymeric material such that a relief image is formed in the planarization layer. Advantages with this imprint lithography process are that it affords fabrication of structures with minimum feature

dimensions that are far smaller than is provided employing standard semiconductor process techniques.

[0006] It is desired, therefore, to provide a method for reliably producing precision features on a substrate for use as metrology standards.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention is directed to a method of and a mold for arranging features on a substrate to replicate the features while minimizing dimensional variability in the features. The method includes arranging features on a layer to minimize thickness variations in the layer that are attributable to density variations of the plurality of features on the layer. The features are transferred into an underlying substrate. Recognizing thickness variations in the patterned layer makes difficult controlling feature dimensions formed therein, it is believed that by forming the features so as to define a uniform fill factor in the layer, the thickness variations may be reduced, if not abrogated. To that end, one method in accordance with the present invention includes forming a flowable material on the substrate. Thereafter, a plurality of features is formed in a region of the flowable material. The plurality of features are arranged to provide a substantially uniform fill factor in the region. These and other embodiments are described more fully below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] Fig. 1 is a simplified elevation view of a

[0009] lithographic system in accordance with the present invention;

- [0010] Fig. 2 is a simplified representation of material from which an imprinting layer, shown in Fig. 1, is comprised before being polymerized and cross-linked;
- [0011] Fig. 3 is a simplified representation of cross-linked polymer material into which the material shown in Fig. 2 is transformed after being subjected to radiation;
- [0012] Fig. 4 is a simplified elevation view of the mold spaced-apart from the imprinting layer, shown in Fig. 1, after patterning of the imprinting layer;
- [0013] Fig. 5 is a detailed view of the imprinting layer shown in Fig. 4 demonstrating the non-planarity of substrate;
- [0014] Fig. 6 is a detailed view of the imprinting layer shown in Fig. 5 showing the transfer of the features in the imprinting layer into the substrate during an etching process;
- [0015] Fig. 7 is a detailed view of the substrate shown in Fig. 6 after completion of the etch process that transfers features of the imprinting layer into the substrate;
- [0016] Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the substrate shown in Figs. 1-7;
- [0017] Fig. 9 is a detailed view of a mold shown in Fig. 1, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;
- [0018] Fig. 10 is a detailed view of the imprinting layer shown in Fig. 4 using a planarization layer to overcome the non-planarity of the substrate, in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention;
- [0019] Fig. 11 is plan view of the substrate shown in Fig. 10, with a patterned imprinting layer being present; and

[0020] Fig. 12 is a plan view of the substrate shown in Fig. 11 after etching of the pattern into planarization layer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0021] Referring to Fig. 1, a lithographic system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention includes a substrate 10, having a substantially planar region shown as surface 12. Disposed opposite substrate 10 is an imprint device, such as a mold 14, having a plurality of features thereon, forming a plurality of spaced-apart recessions 16 and protrusions 18. In the present embodiment, recessions 16 are a plurality of grooves extending along a direction parallel to protrusions 18 that provide a cross-section of mold 14 with a shape of a battlement. However, recessions 16 may correspond to virtually any feature required to create an integrated circuit. A translation device 20 is connected between mold 14 and substrate 10 to vary a distance "d" between mold 14 and substrate 10. A radiation source 22 is located so that mold 14 is positioned between radiation source 22 and substrate 10. Radiation source 22 is configured to impinge radiation on substrate 10. To realize this, mold 14 is fabricated from material that allows it to be substantially transparent to the radiation produced by radiation source 22.

[0022] Referring to both Figs. 1 and 2, a flowable region, such as an imprinting layer 24, is disposed formed on surface 12. Flowable region may be formed using any known technique such as a hot embossing process disclosed in United States patent number 5,772,905, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein, or a laser assisted direct imprinting (LADI) process of the

type described by Chou et al. in Ultrafast and Direct Imprint of Nanostructures in Silicon, *Nature*, Col. 417, pp. 835-837, June 2002. In the present embodiment, however, flowable region is formed using imprint lithography. Specifically, flowable region consists of imprinting layer 24 deposited as a plurality of spaced-apart discrete beads 25 of material 25a on substrate 10, discussed more fully below. Imprinting layer 24 is formed from a material 25a that may be selectively polymerized and cross-linked to record a desired pattern. Material 25a is shown in Fig. 3 as being cross-linked at points 25b, forming cross-linked polymer material 25c.

[0023] Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 4, the pattern recorded by imprinting layer 24 is produced, in part, by mechanical contact with mold 14. To that end, translation device 20 reduces the distance "d" to allow imprinting layer 24 to come into mechanical contact with mold 14, spreading beads 25 so as to form imprinting layer 24 with a contiguous formation of material 25a over surface 12. In one embodiment, distance "d" is reduced to allow sub-portions 24a of imprinting layer 24 to ingress into and fill recessions 16.

[0024] To facilitate filling of recessions 16, material 25a is provided with the requisite properties to completely fill recessions while covering surface 12 with a contiguous formation of material 25a. In the present embodiment, sub-portions 24a of imprinting layer 24 in superimposition with protrusions 18 remain after the desired, usually minimum distance "d", has been reached, leaving sub-portions 24a with a thickness t_1 , and sub-portions 24b with a thickness, t_2 . Thicknesses " t_1 " and " t_2 " may be any thickness desired, dependent upon the application. Typically, t_1 is selected so as to be no

greater than twice width u of sub-portions 24a, i.e., $t_1 \leq 2u$.

[0025] Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, after a desired distance "d" has been reached, radiation source 22 produces actinic radiation that polymerizes and cross-links material 25a, forming cross-linked polymer material 25c. As a result, the composition of imprinting layer 24 transforms from material 25a to material 25c, which is a solid. Specifically, material 25c is solidified to provide side 24c of imprinting layer 24 with a shape conforming to a shape of a surface 14a of mold 14, shown more clearly in Fig. 4.

[0026] Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 an exemplary radiation source 22 may produce ultraviolet radiation. Other radiation sources may be employed, such as thermal, electromagnetic and the like. The selection of radiation employed to initiate the polymerization of the material in imprinting layer 24 is known to one skilled in the art and typically depends on the specific application which is desired. After imprinting layer 24 is transformed to consist of material 25c, translation device 20 increases the distance "d" so that mold 14 and imprinting layer 24 are spaced-apart.

[0027] Referring to Fig. 4, additional processing may be employed to complete the patterning of substrate 10. For example, substrate 10 and imprinting layer 24 may be etched to increase the aspect ratio of recesses 30 in imprinting layer 24. To facilitate etching, the material from which imprinting layer 24 is formed may be varied to define a relative etch rate with respect to substrate 10, as desired. The relative etch rate of imprinting layer 24 to substrate 10 may be in a range of about 1.5:1 to about 100:1. Alternatively, or in addition to,

imprinting layer 24 may be provided with an etch differential with respect to photo-resist material (not shown) selectively disposed on side 24c. The photo-resist material (not shown) may be provided to further pattern imprinting layer 24, using known techniques. Any etch process may be employed, dependent upon the etch rate desired and the underlying constituents that form substrate 10 and imprinting layer 24. Exemplary etch processes may include plasma etching, reactive ion etching, chemical wet etching and the like.

[0028] Referring to Fig. 5, a problem addressed by the present invention concerns formation of features on substrates having extreme topologies when compared to the dimensions of features formed thereon. As a result, substrate 10 appears to present a non-planar surface 12. This has been traditionally found in substrates formed from gallium arsenide (GAs) or indium phosphide (InP). However, as the feature dimensions decrease substrates that have historically been considered planar may present a non-planar surface to features formed thereon. For example, substrate 10 is shown with variations in surface height. The variation in height frustrates attempts to control the dimensions of features formed into substrate 10, because of the resulting differences in distances between nadirs 130a and 160a from surface 12, shown as h_1 and h_2 , respectively. The height differential, Δh , between surface nadir 130a and nadir 160a is defined as follows:

$$(1) \quad \Delta h = |h_1 - h_2|$$

Height differential, Δh , results in differing etch characteristics of vias formed into substrate 10, discussed more fully below with respect to Figs. 6 and 7.

[0029] Referring to Figs. 5, 6 and 7, transfer of the features, such as recesses 131, 141, 151, 161 and sub-portions 24a, in imprinting layer 24 into substrate 10 occurs through etch processes. The height differential, Δh , results during formation of via 261 in substrate 10 before formation of the remaining vias, which will be formed in regions of substrate 10 in superimposition with recesses 131, 141 and 151. This results from the time during which substrate 10 is etched during formation of vias. Specifically, nadir 160a reaches surface 12 of substrate 10 before the remaining nadirs 130a, 140a and 150a. As a result an etch differential occurs, i.e., the etch process to which substrate 10 is exposed to form vias therein differs over substrate surface 12. The etch differential is problematic, because it results in anisotropic etching that distorts the features transferred into substrate 10 from imprinting layer 24. The distortion presents, *inter alia*, by variations in width w_3 between vias 231, 241, 251 and 261 formed into substrate 10.

[0030] Ideally, the width of recesses 131, 141, 151 and 161, w_1 , should be substantially similar to width w_3 . However the height differential, Δh , results in w_3 of vias 251 and 261 being greater than w_1 , as well as larger than w_3 of vias 231 and 241. The difference between the widths w_3 of vias 231, 241, 251 and 261 defines a differential width Δw . The greater the height differential, Δh , the greater the differential width Δw . As a result Δw of via 231 and 261 is greater than Δw of vias 231 and 251.

[0031] Referring to both Figs. 4, 6, 7 and 8, to avoid these drawbacks, the present invention seeks to minimize the height differential Δh by minimizing layer thickness t_2 and selecting a region of substrate 10 upon which to locate and define area, A, so as to maximize the planarity of area A. Optimized production yield favors maximization of area A. However, it was determined that the smaller area, A, is made, the greater the planarity of substrate surface 12 in area, A. In short, minimization of area, A, maximizes the planarity of the same. Thus, attempts to obtain large production yields, appears to be in conflict with maximizing the planarity of area, A, because maximizing the area A reduces the planarity of surface 12 associated with area, A.

[0032] The manufacture of metrology standards, however, does not require large yields. Therefore, in the present embodiment of the invention, the location and size of area, A, is chosen to maximize the planarity of surface 12 in area, A of surface 12 over which vias 231, 241, 251 and 261 are formed. It is believed that by appropriately selecting area, A, over which vias 231, 241, 251 and 261 are formed, it will be possible to deposit an imprinting layer 24 of sufficiently small thickness t_2 while minimizing height differential Δh , if not abrogating the height differential Δh entirely. This provides greater control over the dimensions of recesses 131, 141, 151 and 161, that may be subsequently formed into imprinting layer 24, thereby affording the fabrication of features on the order of a few nanometers.

[0033] Referring to Figs. 1, 4 and 8, to that end, the minimum layer thickness was chosen to avoid visco-elastic behavior of the liquid in beads 25. It is believed that visco-elastic behavior makes difficult controlling the

imprinting process. For example, the visco-elastic behavior defines a minimum thickness that layer 24 may reach, after which fluid properties, such as flow, cease. This may present by bulges in nadirs 130a, 140a, 150a and 160a as well as other problematic characteristics. In the present embodiment it was determined that providing imprinting layer 24 with a minimum thickness t_2 of no less than approximately 10 nanometers satisfied this criteria, i.e., it was the minimum thickness that could be achieved while preventing imprinting layer 24 from demonstrating visco-elastic behavior. Assuming a uniform thickness, t_2 , over layer 24, e.g., sub-portions 24a and recesses 131, 141, 151 and 161 not being present so that side 24c is planar it was determined that the volume of liquid in beads 25 may define the planarity of side 24d that forms an interface with surface 12 and is disposed opposite to side 24c. The volume is typically selected to maximize the planarity of side 24d, which forms an interface with surface 12. With *a priori* knowledge of the topology of surface 12, the size and locus of area, A, may be chosen to maximize planarity over area A. Knowing A and the desired layer thickness t_2 , the volume, V, may be derived from the following relationship:

$$(2) \quad V=At_2$$

[0034] However, with the presence of features, such as sub-portions 24a and recesses 131, 141, 151 and 161, results in layer 24 having a varying thickness over area, A. Thus, equation (2) is modified to take into consideration volumetric changes required due to the varying thickness of layer 24 over area, A. Specifically, the volume, V, is chosen so as to minimize

thickness t_2 , while avoiding visco-elastic behavior and providing the requisite quantity of liquid to include features, such as sub-portions 24a of thickness t_1 , and recess 131, 141, 151 and 161 into layer 24. As a result, in accordance with this embodiment of the invention, the volume, V , of liquid in beads 25 may be defined as follows:

$$(3) \quad V = A(t_2 + ft_1)$$

where f is the fill factor and A , t_2 and t_1 are as defined above.

[0035] Referring to Figs. 1, 4, 7, 8 and 9, further control of the dimensions of features formed into substrate 10 may be achieved by proper placement and selection of recessions 16 and protrusions 18 over surface 14a. Specifically, the arrangement of recessions 16 and protrusions 18 on mold 14 may be designed to define a uniform fill factor over mold surface 14a. As a result, the size of etch areas will be substantially equal to the size of non-etch areas of substrate 10 in area A , where features on mold surface 14a are imprinted. This arrangement of features reduces, if not avoids, variations in imprinting layer 24 thickness by minimizing pattern density variations. By avoiding thickness variations in imprinting layer 24, distortions caused by the transfer of features into substrate 10 during etch processes are reduced, if not avoided. Additional control can be obtained by having the recessions 16 and protrusions 18 formed to be periodic over surface 14a of mold 14. As a result, the features transferred to imprinting layer 24 and subsequently etched into area A ,

i.e., vias 231, 241, 251 and 261, fully populate and are periodic in area A.

[0036] It should be noted that mold surface 14a may be formed with uniform period features having common shapes, as well as having differing shapes, as shown. Further, recessions 16 and protrusions 18 may be arranged on mold 14 to form virtually any desired geometric pattern.

Exemplary patterns include a series of linear grooves/projections 80, a series of L-Shaped grooves/projections 82, a series of intersecting grooves/projections defining a matrix 84, and a series of arcuate grooves/projections 86. Additionally, pillars 88 may project from mold 14 and have any cross-sectional shape desired, e.g., circular, polygonal etc.

[0037] Additionally, it is desired not to employ features as part of the metrology standards that are located proximate to the edge of imprinting layer 24 and, therefore, area A. These features become distorted when transferred into substrate 10 during etching. The distortion is produced by edge-effects due to micro-loading, thereby exacerbating control of the feature dimensions.

[0038] Referring to Figs. 7 and 8, in another embodiment of the present invention, further control of formation of vias 231, 241, 251 and 261 may be achieved by orientating the lattice structure of substrate 10 to ensure that sidewalls 231a, 241a, 251a and 261a are orientated to be substantially parallel to one of the crystal planes of the material from which the substrate 10 is formed. For example, substrate 10 may be fabricated so that the sidewalls 231a, 241a, 251a and 261a extend parallel to either of the 100, 010 or the 110 planes. This facilitates more precise control of the width w_3 of vias

231, 241, 251 and 261 in furtherance of uniformity of the same among all features formed in area A, particularly when features of imprinting layer 24 are transferred into substrate 10 using wet etch chemistries.

[0039] Referring to Fig. 1 in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, to further provide greater control of the feature dimensions in imprinting layers 24, it has been found that the force \bar{F} applied by mold 14 should be deminimus and only sufficient magnitude to facilitate contact with beads 25. The spreading of liquid in beads 25 should be attributable primarily through capillary action with mold surface 14a.

[0040] Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 4, the characteristics of material 25a are important to efficiently pattern substrate 10 in light of the unique deposition process that is in accordance with the present invention. As mentioned above, material 25a is deposited on substrate 10 as a plurality of discrete and spaced-apart beads 25. The combined volume of beads 25 is such that the material 25a is distributed appropriately over area of surface 12 where imprinting layer 24 is to be formed. As a result, imprinting layer 24 is spread and patterned concurrently, with the pattern being subsequently set by exposure to radiation, such as ultraviolet radiation. It is desired, therefore, that material 25a has certain characteristics to facilitate even spreading of material 25a in beads 25 over surface 12 so that the all thicknesses t_1 are substantially uniform and all thickness t_2 are substantially uniform and all widths, w_1 , are substantially uniform. The desirable characteristics include having a suitable viscosity to demonstrate satisfaction with these characteristics, as well as the ability to wet surface of substrate 10 and

avoid subsequent pit or hole formation after polymerization. To that end, in one example, the wettability of imprinting layer 24, as defined by the contact angle method, should be such that the angle, θ_1 , is defined as follows:

$$(4) \quad 0 > \theta_1 < 75^\circ$$

[0041] With these two characteristics being satisfied, imprinting layer 24 may be made sufficiently thin while avoiding formation of pits or holes in the thinner regions of imprinting layer 24.

[0042] Referring to Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5, another desirable characteristic that it is desired for material 25a to possess is thermal stability such that the variation in an angle Φ , measured between a nadir 30a of a recess 30 and a sidewall 30b thereof, does not vary more than 10% after being heated to 75°C for thirty (30) minutes. Additionally, material 25a should transform to material 25c, i.e., polymerize and cross-link, when subjected to a pulse of radiation containing less than 5 J cm^{-2} . In the present example, polymerization and cross-linking was determined by analyzing the infrared absorption of the "C=C" bond contained in material 25a. Additionally, it is desired that substrate surface 12 be relatively inert toward material 25a, such that less than 500 nm of surface 12 be dissolved as a result sixty (60) seconds of contact with material 25a. It is further desired that the wetting of mold 14 by imprinting layer 24 be minimized, i.e., wetting angle, θ_2 , be should be of requisite magnitude. To that end, the wetting angle, θ_2 , should be greater than 75°.

[0043] The constituent components that form material 25a to provide the aforementioned characteristics may differ. This results from substrate 10 being formed from a number of different materials. As a result, the chemical composition of surface 12 varies dependent upon the material from which substrate 10 is formed. For example, substrate 10 may be formed from silicon, plastics, gallium arsenide, mercury telluride, and composites thereof. Additionally, substrate 10 may include one or more layers in region, e.g., dielectric layer, metal layers, semiconductor layer and the like.

[0044] Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, in one embodiment of the present invention, the constituent components of material 25a consist of acrylated monomers or methacrylated monomers that are not silyated, a cross-linking agent, and an initiator. The non-silyated acryl or methacryl monomers are selected to provide material 25a with a minimal viscosity, e.g., viscosity approximating the viscosity of water (1-2 cps) or less. However, it has been determined that the speed of imprinting may be sacrificed in favor of higher accuracy in feature dimensions. As a result, a much higher viscosity material may be employed. As a result the range of viscosity that may be employed is from 1 to 1,000 centipoise or greater. The cross-linking agent is included to cross-link the molecules of the non-silyated monomers, providing material 25a with the properties to record a pattern thereon having very small feature sizes, on the order of a few nanometers and to provide the aforementioned thermal stability for further processing. To that end, the initiator is provided to produce a free radical reaction in response to radiation, causing the non-silyated monomers and the cross-linking agent to

polymerize and cross-link, forming a cross-linked polymer material 25c. In the present example, a photo-initiator responsive to ultraviolet radiation is employed. In addition, if desired, a silylated monomer may also be included in material 25a to control the etch rate of the resulting cross-linked polymer material 25c, without substantially affecting the viscosity of material 25a.

[0045] Examples of non-silylated monomers include, but are not limited to, butyl acrylate, methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, or mixtures thereof. The non-silylated monomer may make up approximately 25% to 60% by weight of material 25a. It is believed that the monomer provides adhesion to an underlying organic transfer layer, discussed more fully below.

[0046] The cross-linking agent is a monomer that includes two or more polymerizable groups. In one embodiment, polyfunctional siloxane derivatives may be used as a cross-linking agent. An example of a polyfunctional siloxane derivative is 1,3-bis(3-methacryloxypropyl)-tetramethyl disiloxane. Another suitable cross-linking agent consists of ethylene diol diacrylate. The cross-linking agent may be present in material 25a in amounts of up to 20% by weight, but is more typically present in an amount of 5% to 15% by weight.

[0047] The initiator may be any component that initiates a free radical reaction in response to radiation, produced by radiation source 22, shown in Fig. 1, impinging thereupon and being absorbed thereby. Suitable initiators may include, but are not limited to, photo-initiators such as 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone or phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethyl benzoyl) phosphine oxide. The initiator may be present in material 25a in amounts of up

to 5% by weight, but is typically present in an amount of 1% to 4% by weight.

[0048] Were it desired to include silylated monomers in material 25a, suitable silylated monomers may include, but are not limited to, silyl-acryloxy and silyl methacryloxy derivatives. Specific examples are methacryloxypropyl tris(trimethylsiloxy)silane and (3-acryloxypropyl)tris(trimethoxysiloxy)-silane. Silylated monomers may be present in material 25a in amounts from 25% to 50% by weight. The curable liquid may also include a dimethyl siloxane derivative. Examples of dimethyl siloxane derivatives include, but are not limited to, (acryloxypropyl) methylsiloxane dimethylsiloxane copolymer.

[0049] Referring to both Figs. 1 and 2, exemplary compositions for material 25a are as follows:

COMPOSITION 1

n-butyl acrylate + (3-acryloxypropyltristrimethylsiloxy)silane + 1,3-bis(3-methacryloxypropyl)tetramethyldisiloxane

COMPOSITION 2

t-n-butyl acrylate + (3-acryloxypropyltristrimethylsiloxy)silane + Ethylene diol diacrylate

COMPOSITION 3

t-butyl acrylate + methacryloxypropylpentamethyldisiloxane + 1,3-bis(3-methacryloxypropyl)tetramethyldisiloxane

[0050] The above-identified compositions also include stabilizers that are well known in the chemical art to increase the operational life, as well as initiators. Further, to reduce distortions in the features of imprinting layer 24 due to shrinkage of material 25a during curing, e.g., exposure to actinic radiation such as ultraviolet radiation, silicon nano-balls may be added to the material 25a either before patterning, e.g., before application of beads 25 to surface 12, or after application of beads 25 to surface 12.

[0051] Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, additionally, to ensure that imprinting layer 24 does not adhere to mold 14, surface 14a may be treated with a modifying agent. One such modifying agent is a release layer (not shown) formed from a fluorocarbon silylating agent. The release layer and other surface modifying agents, may be applied using any known process. For example, processing techniques that may include chemical vapor deposition method, physical vapor deposition, atomic layer deposition or various other techniques, brazing and the like. In this configuration, imprinting layer 24 is located between substrate 10 and release layer (not shown), during imprint lithography processes.

[0052] Referring to Figs. 4 and 10, in some cases the non-planar topology of substrate 110 may frustrate deposition of an imprinting layer 24. This may be overcome by the use of a planarization layer 125. Planarization layer 125 functions to present a planar surface 125a to imprinting layer 124, shown more clearly in Fig. 11.

[0053] Referring to both Figs. 10 and 11, planarization layer 125 may be formed from a number of differing materials, such as, for example, thermoset polymers,

thermoplastic polymers, polyepoxies, polyamides, polyurethanes, polycarbonates, polyesters, and combinations thereof. In the present example, planarization layer 125 is formed from an aromatic material so as to possess a continuous, smooth, relatively defect-free surface that may exhibit excellent adhesion to the imprinting layer 124. Specifically, surface 125a presents a planar region upon which imprinting layer 124 may be disposed and recesses 331, 341, 351 and 361 are formed.

[0054] Planarization layer 125 may be disposed on substrate 110 using any known deposition technique. In the present example, planarization layer 125 is disposed on substrate 110 using spin-on techniques. However, it was discovered that during etching, that the difference in height between nadirs 330a and 360a from surface 112, shown as h_3 and h_4 , respectively, results in differing etch characteristics of vias formed into substrate 110, for the reasons discussed above. The height differential between surface nadir 330a and nadir 360a is defined as follows:

$$(5) \quad \Delta h' = |h_3 - h_4|$$

[0055] Referring to both Figs. 11 and 12, during the etching process, the features in imprinting layer 124, such as sub-portions 224a are transferred into both planarization layer 125 and substrate 110, forming sub-portions 225a. Spaced apart between sub-portions 225a are vias 431, 441, 451 and 461. Due to height differential $\Delta h'$ anisotropic etching occurs that distorts the features transferred into substrate 110 from imprinting layer 124, as discussed above. To avoid the

problems presented by the height differential $\Delta h'$ the solutions described above may apply with equal weight here. An additional advantage with providing planarization layer 125 is that it may be formulated to compensate for the anisotropicity of the etch that occurs due to the height differential, Δh , defined by equation 1. As a result, planarization layer may be employed to reduce, if not overcome, the deleterious effects of the height differential, Δh , defined by equation 1.

[0056] The embodiments of the present invention described above are exemplary. Many changes and modifications may be made to the disclosure recited above, while remaining within the scope of the invention. For example, as mentioned above, many of the embodiments discussed above may be implemented in existing imprint lithography processes that do not employ formation of an imprinting layer by deposition of beads of polymerizable material. Exemplary processes in which differing embodiments of the present invention may be employed include a hot embossing process disclosed in United States patent number 5,772,905, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein. Additionally, many of the embodiments of the present invention may be employed using a laser assisted direct imprinting (LADI) process of the type described by Chou et al. in Ultrafast and Direct Imprint of Nanostructures in Silicon, Nature, Col. 417, pp. 835-837, June 2002. Therefore, the scope of the invention should be determined not with reference to the above description, but instead should be determined with reference to the appended claims along with their full scope of equivalents.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of arranging features on a substrate to replicate features having minimal dimensional variability, said method comprising:
 - forming a flowable material on said substrate;
 - forming a plurality of features in a region of said flowable material, with said plurality of features in said region being arranged to provide a substantially uniform fill factor in said region.
2. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein said plurality of features are disposed to be periodic over said region.
3. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein forming said plurality of features further includes forming said plurality of features in said region to have geometric patterns selected from a set of patterns consisting essentially of arcuate shapes, L-shapes and linear shapes.
4. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein forming said plurality of features further includes forming said plurality of features in said region to have first and second sets of linear shapes, with said first set of linear shapes intersecting said second set of linear shapes and extending orthogonally thereto to define a matrix pattern.
5. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein forming said plurality of features further includes forming said plurality of features in said region as a plurality of spaced-apart projections having a cross-

sectional shape from a set of shapes consisting essentially of polygonal and circular.

6. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein said region consists of an entire area of said flowable material.

7. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein said region consists of a subportion of an area defined by said flowable material.

8. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein all of said plurality of features have a common shape.

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9. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein forming said flowable material further includes depositing a bead of said polymerizable material onto said substrate and forming said plurality of features further includes contacting said bead with a mold having a relief structure on a surface thereof to spread said bead over said region, imprinting said plurality of features therein and further including subjecting said polymerizable material to conditions to polymerize said polymerizable material, forming a polymerized layer.

10. A method of arranging features on a substrate to replicate features having minimal dimensional variability, said method comprising:

forming a flowable material on said substrate;

forming a plurality of features in a region of said flowable material, with said plurality of features in said region being arranged to minimize thickness variations in said flowable material attributable to

density variations of said plurality of features in said region.

11. The method as recited in claim 10 wherein forming further includes arranging said plurality of features to be periodic over said region, with each of said plurality of features having a geometric pattern selected from a set of patterns consisting essentially of arucate shapes, L-shapes and linear shapes.

12. The method as recited in claim 11 wherein forming said flowable material further includes depositing a bead of said polymerizable material onto said substrate and forming said plurality of features further includes contacting said bead with a mold having a relief structure on a surface thereof to spread said bead over said region, imprinting said plurality of features therein and further including subjecting said polymerizable material to conditions to polymerize said polymerizable material, forming a polymerized layer.

13. The method as recited in claim 12 wherein forming said plurality of features further includes forming said plurality of features in said region to have first and second sets of said linear shapes, with said first set intersecting said second set shapes and extending orthogonally thereto to define a matrix pattern.

14. The method as recited in claim 12 wherein forming said plurality of features further includes forming said plurality of features in said region as a plurality of spaced-apart projections having a cross-

sectional shape from a set of shapes consisting essentially of polygonal and circular.

15. The method as recited in claim 14 wherein all of said plurality of features have a common shape.

16. A mold to arrange features on a substrate to replicate features having minimal dimensional variability, said mold comprising:

a body having opposed sides, with one of said sides including a plurality of features arranged thereon to define a uniform film factor.

17. The mold as recited in claim 16 wherein said plurality of features to be periodic over said one of said opposed sides, with each of said plurality of features having a geometric pattern selected from a set of patterns consisting essentially of arucate shapes, L-shapes and linear shapes.

18. The mold as recited in claim 16 wherein said plurality of features have first and second sets of said linear shapes, with said first set intersecting said second set and extending orthogonally thereto to define a matrix pattern on said one of said opposed sides.

19. The mold as recited in claim 16 wherein said plurality of features further includes a plurality of spaced-apart projections having a cross-sectional shape from a set of shapes consisting essentially of polygonal and circular.

20. The mold as recited in claim 16 wherein said body is formed from material that is transparent to predetermined ranges of radiation and all of said plurality of features have a common shape.

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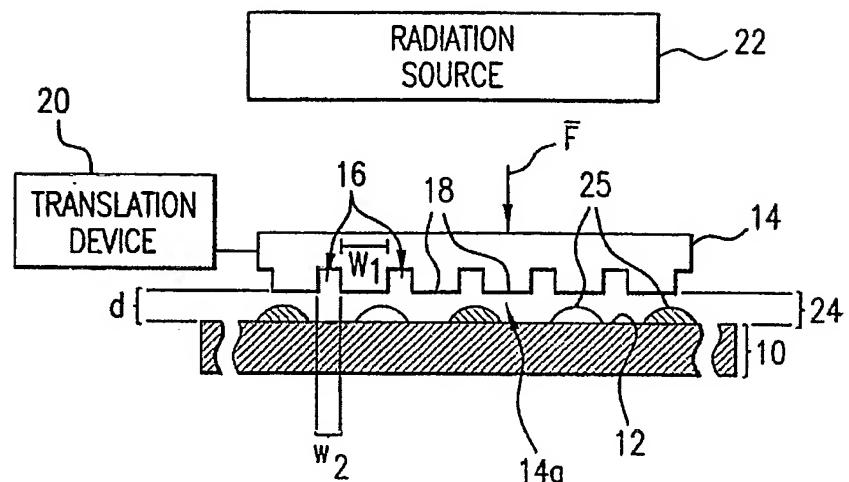


FIG.1

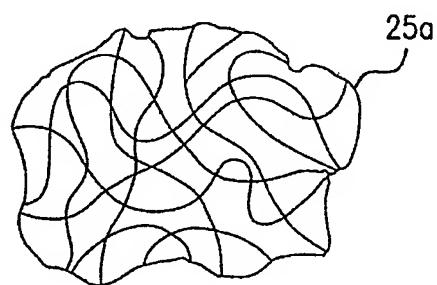


FIG.2

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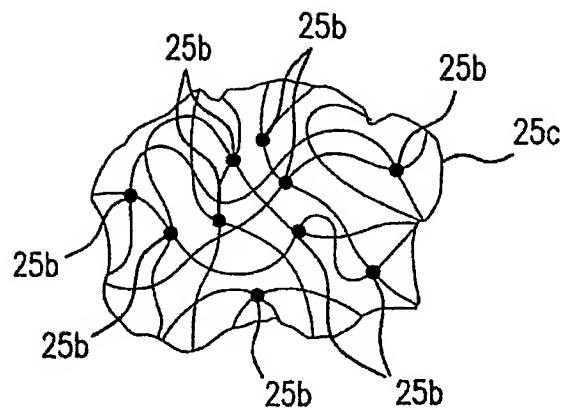


FIG. 3

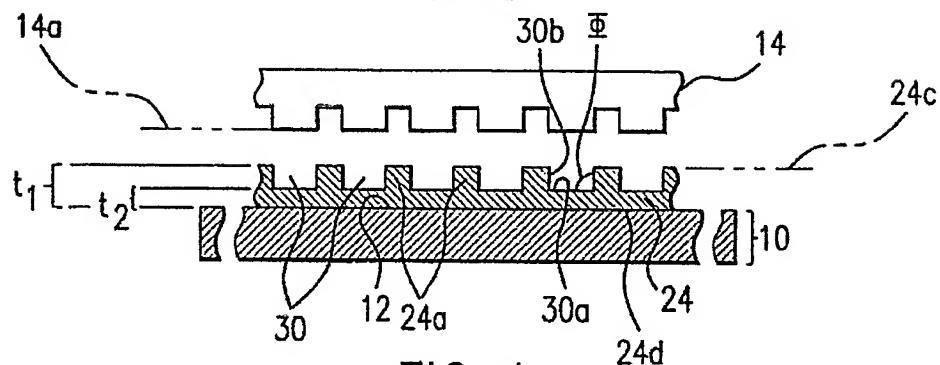


FIG. 4

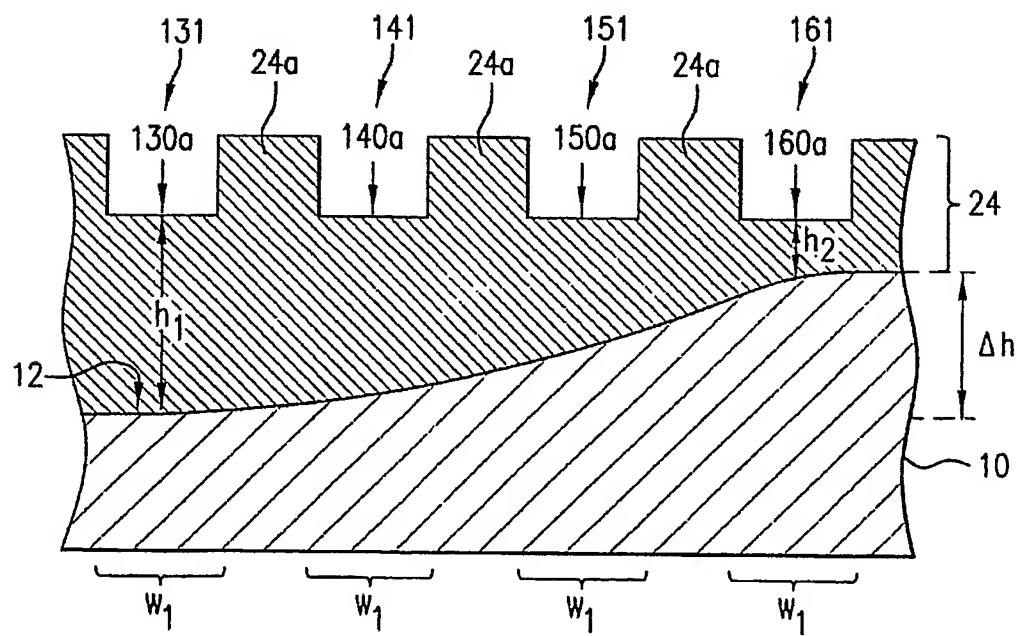


FIG. 5

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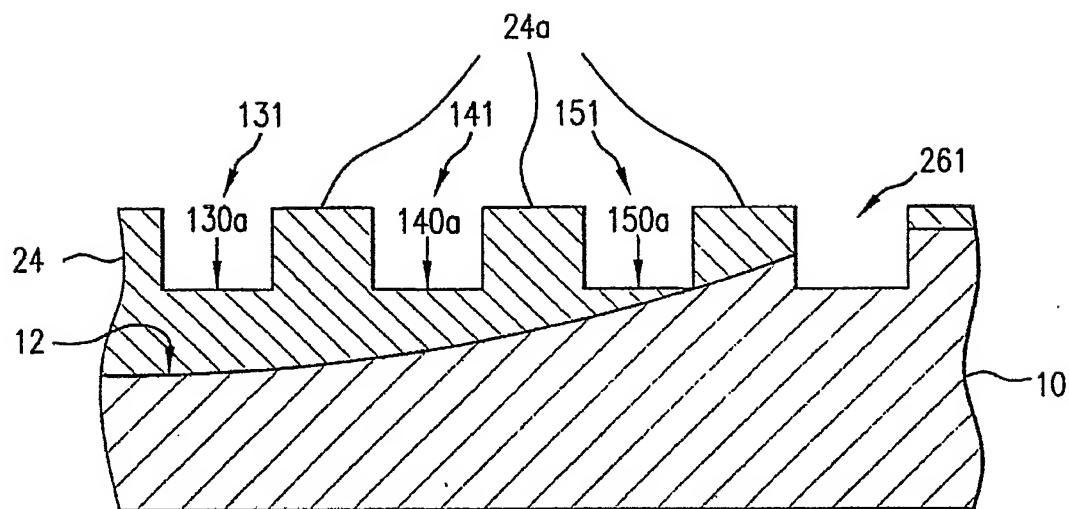


FIG.6

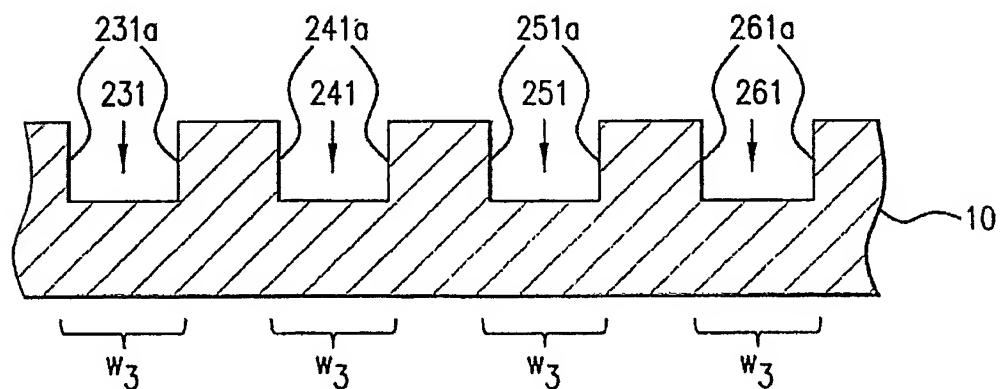


FIG.7

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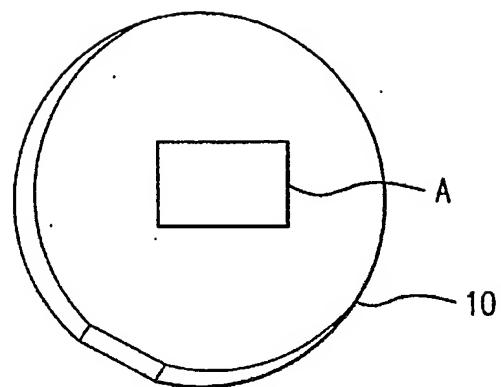


FIG.8

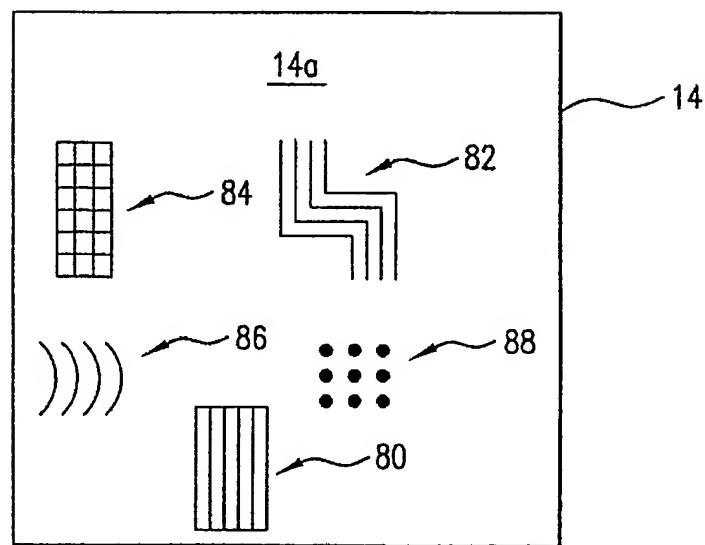


FIG.9

